UNITED NATIONS

Framework Convention on Climate Change

Distr.
GENERAL

FCCC/CP/2001/13
21 January 2002

Original: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES ON ITS SEVENTH SESSION, HELD AT MARRAKESH FROM 29 OCTOBER TO 10 NOVEMBER 2001

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For practical reasons, Part Two of the present report is being issued in four volumes (FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1-4)

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I. OPENING OF THE SESSION
(Agenda item 1)

A. Opening of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties

1. The seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, convened pursuant to Article 7.4 of the Convention, was opened at the Palais des Congrès, Marrakesh, Morocco, on 29 October 2001, by the President of the Conference at its sixth session, Mr. Jan Pronk, Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment of the Netherlands.

B. Statement by the President of the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session
(Agenda item 1(a))

2. The President of the Conference at its sixth session said that the adoption of the Bonn Agreements on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (decision 5/CP.6) had proved that the international community was capable of reaching agreement on global problems. In other words, multilateralism did work. Those agreements also signified the centrality of international cooperation to the higher common objectives of the global community. While globalization could be criticized, those political agreements had been the outcome of dialogue, mutual understanding, a sense of conciliation, a willingness to compromise, and a dedication to the sustainability of the earth as well as humankind. Moreover, they now made the Kyoto Protocol ratifiable, so that it could enter into force before the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002.

3. International relations and the United Nations were more important than ever. The events of 11 September 2001 had reverberated throughout the world, and had placed international relations in a new light; showing that international cooperation was needed to solve world problems. The greatest threat to security and stability lay in socio-economic inequality, political marginalization and neglect of values. However, international cooperation was an ongoing process in which no country could proceed alone. Together the international community could move forward, provided that it took account of the interests of one another.

4. The main aim at the sixth session of the Conference had been to reach agreement on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. Thus, such extraneous issues as the agenda item held in abeyance at that session, and the rules of procedure, had been deferred until work was completed on the core issues. The latest scientific knowledge contained in the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) showed that the Kyoto Protocol represented only a small step forward for the climate. Much remained to be done, and the Conference must not shy away from future debate on the adequacy of commitments, while respecting the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. Equally, a solution should be found in relation to the rules of procedure, because clear rules would simplify the process considerably.

5. The focus at the present session would now be on completing the translation of the Bonn Agreements into legal language. In Bonn, all Parties had reaffirmed their intention to complete the work on the outstanding issues in a manner that would be faithful to those

agreements. And his own consultations in the inter-sessional period with political leaders had led him to think that all wanted to maintain the integrity of the political agreements reached.

6. In conclusion, he expressed his appreciation to the members of the Bureau and to the UNFCCC secretariat for their support during his term of office, and to all participants for making the Bonn session of the Conference a success.

C. Election of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its seventh session
(Agenda item 1(b))

7. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 29 October 2001, on the proposal of the outgoing President, the Conference of the Parties elected by acclamation Mr. Mohamed Elyazghi, Minister of Territorial Planning, Urban Management, Housing and Environment of Morocco, as its President.

D. Statement by the President
(Agenda item 1(c))

8. On assuming office, the President welcomed all participants to the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties. Morocco was indeed proud to be the host of the first session of the Conference to be held in Africa, a continent which greatly suffered from the negative effects of climate change, while supporting international efforts to counteract those effects. It was his hope that such efforts would be placed in the general context of the struggle to eradicate poverty and improve living conditions in the developing world. In the aftermath of the events of 11 September 2001, it was all the more necessary for the international community to work together fruitfully and in harmony. The fact that the Conference was taking place as scheduled was a clear message to those who sought to halt the march of progress towards mutual understanding among peoples and the peaceful settlement of disputes. In the scant three months that had elapsed since the end of the previous session, his country had mobilized all at its disposal to ensure a suitable working environment for the Conference, and he paid tribute to all those who had contributed to that effort. Morocco was particularly vulnerable to the impact of climate change, whether through floods or through drought, as could be seen in the countryside nearby. It was thus a firm supporter of the process initiated at Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and would soon complete the legislative procedures for accession to the Kyoto Protocol.

9. The success achieved at the Bonn session, after the uneasy denouement at the Hague, had not only been due to the sense of responsibility and political will evinced by all concerned, but must be attributed in particular to the outstanding contribution of his predecessor, Jan Pronk, whose perseverance, wealth of ideas and variety of solutions had left an indelible mark on the negotiations. He would surely be called upon again to contribute to the process. The present session of the Conference had but one objective: to give effect to the Bonn Agreements, lay the foundation for the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, and present a strengthened Convention to the Johannesburg summit. It also had but one watchword: respect for the integrity of the Bonn Agreements. The way ahead was clear, the positions of all Parties were known; and he was convinced that dialogue, an ability to listen to the other's point of view, and a measure of determination would carry the day. For time was of the essence. The Third Assessment Report of the IPCC, "Climate Change 2001", had once again set the alarm bells ringing. The role of the

Conference was not only to devise responses and solutions to the problems of climate change – but to do so in a manner that would be comprehensible to people in their daily lives. The Convention should take its rightful place, alongside the instruments on biodiversity and desertification, in the fight against poverty, hunger, and the problems of water supply. And the present session should demonstrate that multilateral negotiations within the framework of the United Nations were capable of yielding concrete decisions and commitments.

E. Addresses of welcome
(Agenda item 1(d))

10. Mr. Abdelaziz Saâdi, President of the Regional Council of Marrakesh, presented the best wishes of His Majesty Mohammed VI, King of Morocco, for the success of the Conference, and noted that the seventh session offered an historic opportunity, in view of the scientific and political nature of the issues, to make significant progress in facilitating effective action to combat climate change. Indeed, with ever-increasing drought, the desert was encroaching further, and the arable land was shrinking, phenomena that had negative effects on the economy by promoting rural-urban exodus and increasing unemployment. In conclusion, he welcomed all participants to Marrakesh, the "capital of the South".

11. Mr. Omar Jazouli, President of the Urban Community of Marrakesh, welcomed all participants to the city of Marrakesh, an imperial city with a glorious and radiant past, and a world heritage site recognized by UNESCO. The seventh session of the Conference would be called upon to fashion solutions to the problems of global warming, drought, the ozone layer, and greenhouse gas emissions, in order to avert a worldwide disaster. As a signatory of the Convention in 1992 at Rio, Morocco had taken early measures to deal with the problem of environmental degradation with the creation by his late Majesty, King Hassan II, of a Ministry for Environmental Protection. Marrakesh, as the tourist centre of Morocco, was undertaking activities to protect the green heritage of the city, as well as projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the waste treatment and transportation sectors.

F. Statement by the Executive Secretary
(Agenda item 1 (e))

12. The Executive Secretary, Mr. Michael Zammit Cutajar, assured the incoming President of his support during the session, and singled out the warm welcome accorded to all representatives by the people of the beautiful and historic city of Marrakesh and its region. He also paid special tribute to the outgoing President, Jan Pronk, who for nearly two years had devoted his energy and political commitment to the fashioning of the Bonn Agreements. Those Agreements had constituted a major step forward in combating climate change, as well as a breakthrough for multilateral cooperation. Multilateralism had been further boosted by the holding of the present session of the Conference, thanks to the determination of the host Government and notwithstanding the current upheavals in world politics. It was thus incumbent on all to maintain the political momentum generated at Bonn and transform it into substantial decisions which would guarantee the progress of the Convention and the implementation of its Kyoto Protocol.

13. Meeting the challenge ahead would require a demonstration of political will on the part of all countries, but above all those listed in Annex II. The withdrawal of the United States of

America from the Protocol meant that the remaining Annex II countries must ensure that the implementation of the Protocol would lead to genuine reductions in their greenhouse gas emissions, despite the flexibility permitted by the Bonn agreements. It was precisely a change in the long-term trends of their emissions which the Convention sought to attain in one of its most important commitments, one which must remain a central aim of action by those countries. Similarly, the international community expected those countries to show the necessary political commitment to the initial phase of the clean development mechanism, a mechanism which promised much to the developing countries, but which might be affected by a lack of market demand.

14. Gathering for the first time on the African continent, the Conference of the Parties must seize the opportunity to give special consideration to the situation faced by African countries with regard to climate change. While bearing no historical responsibility for the phenomenon, they were nevertheless on the front line as regards its harmful effects. The Conference represented an opportunity, whether by strengthening action in the area of adaptation, or through the clean development mechanism, to meet the needs of those countries, particularly the least developed among them.

15. Furthermore the agenda of the session provided the Conference with an opportunity to look further ahead: the Third Assessment Report of the IPCC could yield pointers for the future work of the Convention, while the item concerning the Conference's input to the World Summit on Sustainable Development could spark a debate not only on the implementation of the Convention but also on the development of climate strategy in the medium term. The Summit itself, too, could well map out the direction of the next phase of climate negotiations, mobilizing the entire climate family, with every member playing its role. This being the last session of the Conference he would attend as Executive Secretary, he expressed his heartfelt hopes for its success.

G. Other statements

16. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 29 October 2001, statements were made by the representatives of Iran (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Burkina Faso (on behalf of the African Group); Switzerland (on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group); Ghana; Slovenia (on behalf of Central Group 11, Malta and Cyprus); Mali (on behalf of the Least Developed Countries); Saudi Arabia; Australia; Kazakhstan (on behalf of the Central Asia, Caucasus and Moldova countries); Japan; Kuwait; Belgium (on behalf of the European Community and its member States); Canada; and United Arab Emirates.

17. All those who spoke reiterated their commitment to maintaining the political integrity of the Bonn Agreements (decision 5/CP.6), and indicated that the task of the present session was to translate those Agreements into legal language in order to complete the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS
(Agenda item 2)

A. Status of ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol
(Agenda item 2 (a))

18. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st plenary meeting, on 29 October 2001, the Conference of the Parties had before it an information document on the status of ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol (FCCC/CP/2001/INF.3).

19. On the invitation of the President, the Conference of the Parties took note with satisfaction that, as at 29 October 2001, 186 States and one regional economic integration organization were Parties to the Convention, and thus eligible to participate in decision-making at the session.

20. The Conference further took note that, as at 29 October 2001, 42 Parties had ratified or acceded to the Kyoto Protocol. It also expressed its appreciation to those States that had ratified the Protocol, and invited other States to take the necessary measures to do so.

B. Adoption of the rules of procedure
(Agenda item 2(b))

21. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 29 October 2001, the President informed the Conference of the Parties that, building on the work of his predecessor (see paragraph 4 above), he intended to undertake further informal consultations with a view to finding a solution which would enable the Conference to adopt its rules of procedure.

22. On the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties decided that, in the meantime, as at previous sessions, the draft rules of procedure as contained in document FCCC/CP/1996/2 should continue to be applied, with the exception of draft rule 42.

23. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 November 2001, the President informed the Conference that, owing to the intensive character of the negotiations at the current session, it had not proved possible to undertake consultations to resolve this issue. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties, on the proposal of the President, decided that this item should be placed on the provisional agenda of its eighth session, and noted the President's intention to conduct informal consultations with Parties and to report thereon at that session.

C. Adoption of the agenda
(Agenda item 2(c))

24. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st plenary meeting, on 29 October 2001, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/CP/2001/6 and Add.1), which had been prepared in agreement with the President of the sixth session of the Conference, and also took into account the views expressed by Parties during informal consultations conducted by the Chairman of the

Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its fourteenth session, and by members of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session.

25. At the same meeting, the President recalled that item 7 of the provisional agenda, "Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraphs 2 (a) and (b), of the Convention", which had been held in abeyance at the first part of the sixth session of the Conference, had been included in the provisional agenda in accordance with rules 10 (c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied. He recalled that the Group of 77 and China had proposed amending that item to read "Review of the adequacy of implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 2 (a) and (b), of the Convention".

26. In this connection, he added that he shared the view of his predecessor that the central task of the present session was to complete negotiations on the decisions giving effect to the Bonn Agreements. This was a matter to which a number of Parties ascribed particular importance. Consequently he proposed that discussions on agenda item 7, on which he recognized that there were divergent views, should be held in abeyance until that process had been completed.

27. The Conference of the Parties accordingly adopted the provisional agenda contained in document FCCC/CP/2001/6, on the understanding that item 7 was held in abeyance. The President indicated that he would undertake consultations on this issue and report back to the Conference.

28. The agenda, as adopted at the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties, thus read as follows:

1. Opening of the session:
   - (a) Statement by the President of the Conference at its sixth session;
   - (b) Election of the President of the Conference at its seventh session;
   - (c) Statement by the President;
   - (d) Addresses of welcome;
   - (e) Statement by the Executive Secretary.
2. Organizational matters:
   - (a) Status of ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol;
   - (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
   - (c) Adoption of the agenda;
   - (d) Election of officers other than the President;
   - (e) Admission of organizations as observers;
   - (f) Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;

(g) Date and venue of the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties;

(h) Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2005-2007;

(i) Adoption of the report on credentials.

3. Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action: adoption of the decisions giving effect to the Bonn Agreements:

(a) Completed decisions forwarded for adoption;[2]

(b) Draft decisions forwarded for elaboration, completion and adoption;[3]

(i) National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol;

(ii) Land use, land-use change and forestry;

(iii) Work programme on mechanisms (decisions 7/CP.4 and 14/CP.4);

(iv) Procedures and mechanisms on compliance under the Kyoto Protocol;

(v) "Good practices" in policies and measures.

4. Input to the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

5. Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

6. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties.

7. *Agenda item held in abeyance.*[4]

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[2] The texts of these decisions are contained in Part Three of the report of the Conference of the Parties on the second part of its sixth session (see FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.1).

[3] The texts of these draft decisions are contained in Part Four of the report of the Conference of the Parties on the second part of its sixth session (see FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.2).

[4] At the first part of its sixth session, the Conference of the Parties decided to include an item entitled "Second review of adequacy of Article 4, paragraphs 2 (a) and (b) of the Convention", together with a footnote containing the amendment proposed by the Group of 77 and China, in the provisional agenda for its seventh session (see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.1, paras. 33 - 35). At the 1st plenary meeting of the seventh session, on 29 October 2001, the Conference decided to hold this item in abeyance, pending consultations of the President (see paragraph 27 above). At the 8th plenary meeting of the seventh session, on 10 November 2001, the Conference agreed to include this item in the provisional agenda for its eighth session, accompanied by an appropriate explanatory footnote (see paras. 29 - 30 below).

8. Proposals to amend the lists in Annexes I and II to the Convention:

   (a) Proposal to amend the lists in Annexes I and II to the Convention by removing the name of Turkey: review of information and possible decisions under Article 4, paragraph 2(f);

   (b) Amendment proposed by Kazakhstan: to add Kazakhstan to the list in Annex I.

9. Matters relating to national communications under the Convention:

   (a) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;

   (b) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.

10. Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

11. Reports of subsidiary bodies and decisions and conclusions arising therefrom:

   (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;

   (b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

12. Statements:

   (a) Statements by ministers and other heads of delegation of Parties;

   (b) Statements by observer States;

   (c) Statements by intergovernmental organizations;

   (d) Statements by non-governmental organizations.

13. Other matters.

14. Conclusion of the session:

   (a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its seventh session;

   (b) Closure of the session.

29. At the 8th meeting, on 10 November 2001[5], the President informed the Conference that he had conducted consultations on the question of item 7 of the provisional agenda, as he had indicated previously (paragraph 27 above), but that consensus on the matter had proved elusive.

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[5] The 8th plenary meeting opened on Friday, 9 November 2001. It resumed and closed on Saturday, 10 November 2001.

30. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties agreed to include the item in the provisional agenda for its eighth session, accompanied by an appropriate explanatory note. He undertook to continue his consultations on this point during the intersessional period and report to the Conference of the Parties at its eighth session (COP 8).

D. Election of officers other than the President
(Agenda item 2(d))

31. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 November, on the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties elected by acclamation seven Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur, and the chairmen of the two subsidiary bodies. The Bureau of the Conference of the Parties at its seventh session was thus constituted as follows:

President

Mr. Mohamed Elyazghi (Morocco)

Vice-Presidents

Mr. Karsten Sach (Germany)
Mr. A. Gopinathan (India)
Mr. Mohammed Barkindo (Nigeria)
Mr. Max Rai (Papua New Guinea)
Mr. Mohamed Al-Maslamani (Qatar)
Mr. Vsevolod V. Gavrilov (Russian Federation)
Mr. Andrej Kranjc (Slovenia)

Rapporteur

Mr. Gonzalo Menéndez (Panama)

Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Mr. Halldor Thorgeirsson (Iceland)

Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Mr. Raúl Estrada-Oyuela (Argentina)

E. Admission of organizations as observers
(Agenda item 2(e))

32. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st plenary meeting, on 29 October 2001, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the secretariat on the admission of organizations as observers (FCCC/CP/2001/7), listing one intergovernmental organization and 19 non-governmental organizations that had requested to be admitted as observers. In accordance with a recommendation by the Bureau, which had reviewed the list of applicant organizations, the Conference of the Parties decided to admit those organizations as observers.

F. Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies
(Agenda item 2(f))

33. Under this sub-item, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the Executive Secretary (FCCC/CP/2001/6/Add.1) containing annotations to the provisional agenda and organizational suggestions, together with an overview of the sessional period.

34. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 29 October 2001, the Conference of the Parties, on the proposal of the President, decided to refer certain items to the subsidiary bodies for consideration and the presentation of appropriate draft decisions or conclusions, as follows:

Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)

Item 2 (g)	Date and venue of the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties
Item 2 (h)	Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2005-2007
Item 6	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties
Item 8 (a)	Proposal to amend the lists in Annexes I and II to the Convention by removing the name of Turkey: review of information and possible decisions under Article 4, paragraph 2 (f)
Item 8 (b)	Amendment proposed by Kazakhstan: to add Kazakhstan to the list in Annex I
Item 10	Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)

Item 5[6]	Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

35. At the same meeting, the President indicated that he intended to undertake consultations himself on item 13 of the agenda, on matters of concern to a group of countries of Central Asia, and the Caucasus and Moldova; and to entrust certain representatives with the task of holding informal consultations on item 4. The President also made a number of proposals concerning the organization of the work of the Conference under agenda item 3 (see paragraphs 53-57 below).

36. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 29 October 2001, the Conference of the Parties endorsed the organizational proposals of the President outlined above.

G. Date and venue of the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties
(Agenda item 2(g))

37. This item was referred to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, for consideration and report (see paragraph 34 above).

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[6] To consider the implications of the report for the future work of the subsidiary bodies, and the possibility of making further requests to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

38. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 November 2001, the President, noting that this item had been referred back to the plenary by the SBI, informed the Conference that an expression of intent had been received from the Government of India to host the eighth session of the Conference, but that all the necessary information was not yet available.

39. Acting upon the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties, at its 8th plenary meeting, on 9 November 2001, decided to take note of the expression of interest of the Government of India, and to delegate to its Bureau the task of deciding on the venue of the eighth session of the Conference, with Parties to be informed accordingly once the decision had been taken.

40. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon the proposal of the President (FCCC/CP/2001/L.23), adopted decision 37/CP.7 entitled "Date and venue of the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section III).

H. Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies
(Agenda item 2(h))

41. This item was referred to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, for consideration and report (see paragraph 34 above).

42. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 November 2001, the Conference of the Parties, acting upon the recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.15), adopted the calendar of meetings of Convention bodies for the years 2005-2007. For the calendar of meetings of Convention bodies for the period 2002-2007 (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section V).

I. Adoption of the report on credentials
(Agenda item 2(i))

43. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 November 2001, the President drew attention to the report of the Bureau on credentials (FCCC/CP/2001/9), which indicated that the Bureau had examined and approved the credentials of representatives of Parties, noting that the name of Ethiopia should be included in paragraph 6 of the report, and not paragraph 7.

44. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the report of the Bureau on credentials, as amended by the President.

J. Attendance

45. The seventh session of the Conference of the Parties and the concurrent sessions of the subsidiary bodies were attended by representatives of the following 170 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Albania	Argentina	Azerbaijan
Algeria	Armenia	Bahamas
Angola	Australia	Bahrain
Antigua and Barbuda	Austria	Bangladesh

Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia
European Community
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lesotho
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Marshall Islands
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Niue
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Saint Lucia
Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland

Sweden	Tuvalu	Uruguay
Switzerland	Uganda	Uzbekistan
Syrian Arab Republic	Ukraine	Vanuatu
Tajikistan	United Arab Emirates	Venezuela
Thailand	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Vietnam
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		Yemen
Togo	United Republic of Tanzania	Yugoslavia
Tunisia		Zambia
Turkmenistan	United States of America	Zimbabwe

46. The session was also attended by observers for the following two States: Holy See; Turkey.

47. The following United Nations bodies and programmes were represented:

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Development Programme
World Food Programme
United Nations Institute for Training and Research
United Nations Population Fund
United Nations University
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

48. The following specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system were represented:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
International Civil Aviation Organization
World Health Organization
World Bank
International Finance Corporation
World Meteorological Organization
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Global Environment Facility
WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

49. The International Atomic Energy Agency was also represented.

50. For a list of the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties, see annex III below.

K. Documentation

51. The documents before the Conference of the Parties at its seventh session are listed in annex IV below.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUENOS AIRES PLAN OF ACTION: ADOPTION OF THE DECISIONS GIVING EFFECT TO THE BONN AGREEMENTS

(Agenda item 3)

52. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 29 October 2001, the President recalled that the Conference of the Parties, at the second part of its sixth session, had forwarded two sets of texts to the Conference at its seventh session: the first set consisting of decisions on which consensus had been reached and which were forwarded for adoption (FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.1); the second consisting of draft decisions forwarded to the seventh session for elaboration, completion and adoption (FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.2).

53. He proposed that, in the interests of efficiency, and with the concurrence of the Bureau, the Conference continue the mandate of the negotiating groups established at the second part of the sixth session, under their respective chairs, as follows:

(a) Mechanisms pursuant to Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol

- Co-chaired by Mr. Raúl Estrada-Oyuela (Argentina) and Mr. Chow Kok Kee (Malaysia)

(b) National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

- Chaired by Mr. Harald Dovland (Norway)

(c) Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol

- Co-chaired by Mr. Harald Dovland (Norway) and Mr. Tuiloma Neroni Slade (Samoa)

54. At the same meeting, the President indicated that, with the concurrence of the Bureau, he intended to undertake informal consultations on the draft decision on matters related to land use, land-use change and forestry; and, as necessary, consultations on the draft decision on "good practices" in policies and measures.

55. The President noted that the present session should also see the election of the Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism, on which he intended to hold consultations, with a view to the finalization of nominations.

56. He urged all concerned to complete their discussions by the end of the first week of the session, so that the Conference would then be able to determine the future course of the negotiations. In this connection, he recalled that the Conference should adopt, during the high-level segment, the complete package of decisions referred to in agenda item 3(a) and 3(b).

57. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties was informed that the secretariat would be circulating a note containing a technical and legal review[7] of the decisions contained in FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.1. The Conference accordingly invited Mr. J. Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda), Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), and Mr. H. Dovland (Norway), Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), to undertake consultations on the possible adjustments listed in that note, and to report back to the Conference prior to the adoption of the decisions, with recommendations for appropriate action.

58. At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November 2001, the Conference heard reports from the chairmen of the subsidiary bodies, and from the chairmen and co-chairmen of the negotiating groups, on the progress of work in their various consultations. Statements were made by the representatives of five Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Umbrella Group, and one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.

59. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 6 November 2001, the Conference heard further reports by the chairmen and co-chairmen of the negotiating groups on the progress made in their various consultations. In this connection, the Conference was informed that the negotiating group considering "Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol" had been able to agree on a consensus text on this issue.

60. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the President announced that consensus now had been reached on the texts of decisions on all the different issues relating to the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, which would constitute "The Marrakesh Accords". The President also expressed his appreciation to all who had contributed to this major achievement: the co-chairmen of the negotiating groups; the chairmen of the subsidiary bodies; Mr. Mohammed Valli Moosa (South Africa) and Mr. Philippe Roch (Switzerland) who facilitated consultations on outstanding issues related to mechanisms, Article 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol and input to the World Summit on Sustainable Development; and Mr. Peter Hodgson (New Zealand) who facilitated consultations on outstanding issues related to land use, land-use change and forestry.

61. The action taken by the Conference of the Parties in relation to the different texts before it relating to the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action is set out in the following sections.

A. Completed decisions forwarded to the seventh session for adoption
(Agenda item 3 (a))

1. Capacity building in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties)

62. On this issue, the Conference had before it for adoption the text of a decision (FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.1, section I) on which negotiations had been completed and consensus reached at the second part of its sixth session.

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[7] Subsequently circulated as FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.14.

63. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November, the Conference of the Parties adopted this text as decision 2/CP.7 entitled "Capacity building in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties)" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, section II).

2. Capacity building in countries with economies in transition

64. On this issue, the Conference had before it for adoption the text of a decision (FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.1, section II) on which negotiations had been completed and consensus reached at the second part of its sixth session.

65. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November, the Conference of the Parties adopted this text as decision 3/CP.7 entitled "Capacity building in countries with economies in transition" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, section II).

3. Development and transfer of technologies (decisions 4/CP.4 and 9/CP.5)

66. On this issue, the Conference had before it for adoption the text of a decision (FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.1, section III) on which negotiations had been completed and consensus reached at the second part of its sixth session.

67. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the Conference of the Parties adopted this text as decision 4/CP.7 entitled "Development and transfer of technologies (decisions 4/CP.4 and 9/CP.5)" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, section II).

4. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol)

68. On this issue, the Conference had before it for adoption the text of a decision (FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.1, section IV) on which negotiations had been completed and consensus reached at the second part of its sixth session.

69. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the Conference of the Parties adopted this text as decision 5/CP.7 entitled "Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol)" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, section II).

70. In this connection, the representatives of three Parties felt that issues relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol had not been discussed in substance at the present session, and that the next session of the SBI should provide an opportunity to do so. The representatives of three other Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, indicated that they did not share that view.

5. Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism

71. On this issue, the Conference had before it for adoption the text of a decision (FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.1, section V) on which negotiations had been completed and consensus reached at the second part of its sixth session.

72. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the Conference of the Parties adopted this text as decision 6/CP.7 entitled "Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, section II).

6. Funding under the Convention

73. On this issue, the Conference had before it for adoption the text of a decision (FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.1, section VI) on which negotiations had been completed and consensus reached at the second part of its sixth session.

74. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the Conference of the Parties adopted this text as decision 7/CP.7 entitled "Funding under the Convention" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, section II).

7. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase (decisions 6/CP.4 and 13/CP.5)

75. On this issue, the Conference had before it for adoption the text of a decision (FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.1, section VII) on which negotiations had been completed and consensus reached at the second part of its sixth session.

76. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the Conference of the Parties adopted this text as decision 8/CP.7 entitled "Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase (decisions 6/CP.4 and 13/CP.5)" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, section II).

8. Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol

77. On this issue, the Conference had before it for adoption the text of a decision (FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.1, section VIII) on which negotiations had been completed and consensus reached at the second part of its sixth session.

78. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the Conference of the Parties adopted this text as decision 9/CP.7 entitled "Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, section II).

9. Funding under the Kyoto Protocol

79. On this issue, the Conference had before it for adoption the text of a decision (FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.1, section IX) on which negotiations had been completed and consensus reached at the second part of its sixth session.

80. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the Conference of the Parties adopted this text as decision 10/CP.7 entitled "Funding under the Kyoto Protocol" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, section II).

10. Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period (decision 16/CP.4)

81. On this issue, the Conference had before it for adoption the text of a decision (FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.1, section X) on which negotiations had been completed and consensus reached at the second part of its sixth session.

82. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the Conference of the Parties adopted this text as decision 14/CP.7 entitled "Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period (decision 16/CP.4)" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, section II).

B. Draft decisions forwarded for elaboration, completion and adoption
(Agenda item 3(b))

1. National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

(a) Guidelines for national systems under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol

83. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the President drew attention to the text of a draft decision (FCCC/CP/2001/L.18)[8] which had been forwarded to plenary by the Chairman of the corresponding negotiating group (see paragraph 53 (b) above).

84. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted this text as decision 20/CP.7 entitled "Guidelines for national systems under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.3, section II).

(b) Good practice guidance and adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol

85. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the President drew attention to the text of a draft decision (FCCC/CP/2001/L.19) which had been proposed for adoption by the Chairman of the corresponding negotiating group (see paragraph 53(b) above).

86. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted this text as decision 21/CP.7 entitled "Good practice guidance and adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Kyoto Protocol" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.3, section II).

(c) Guidelines for the preparation of the information required under Article 7 of the Kyoto Protocol.

87. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the President drew attention to the text of a draft decision which he was proposing on this issue (FCCC/CP/2001/L.28), and which took into account comments made by the co-facilitators who had assisted him in the discussions.

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[8] This draft decision replaced the text on the same issue contained in the report of the Conference of the Parties on the first part of its sixth session (FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.3).

88. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the text proposed by the President as decision 22/CP.7 entitled "Guidelines for the preparation of the information required under Article 7 of the Kyoto Protocol" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.3, section II).

(d) Guidelines for review under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol.

89. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the President drew attention to the text of a draft decision which he was proposing on this issue (FCCC/CP/2001/L.29) and which took into account comments made by the co-facilitators who had assisted him in the discussions.

90. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the text proposed by the President as decision 23/CP.7 entitled "Guidelines for review under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol" (see FCCC/C /2001/13/Add.3, section II).

2. Matters relating to land use, land-use change and forestry

(a) Land use, land-use change and forestry

91. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the President drew attention to the text of a draft decision on this issue (FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add. 2, section I) which had been forwarded to the Conference at its seventh session for elaboration, completion and adoption, noting that in paragraph 10 of the annex thereto the reference to "[8.2] megatons" should be amended to read "9.0 megatons".

92. At the same meeting, upon the proposal of the President, the Conference adopted the above text, as amended, as decision 11/CP.7 entitled "Land use, land-use change, and forestry" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, section II).

93. In this connection, it has been recognized that Australia does not intend to access Article 3.4 forest management provisions under either paragraph 10, or the appendix to paragraph 11, of the annex contained in decision 11/CP.7, on the basis that Australia was eligible to address land-use change emissions minus removals by sinks under the second sentence of Article 3.7, using 1990 as the base.

(b) Forest management activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol: the Russian Federation.

94. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, at the invitation of the President, Mr. Peter Hodgson (New Zealand), who had assisted the President as a facilitator, introduced the text of a draft decision relating to the Russian Federation (FCCC/CP/2001/L.30), which had been prepared as a result of his consultations.

95. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the above text as decision 12/CP.7 entitled "Forest management activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol: the Russian Federation" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, section II).

96. At the same meeting, the President informed the Conference that the secretariat had received a request from the Government of Croatia to consider its forest management activities

under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol. The Conference took note of the above proposal from Croatia and requested the SBI to consider it at its next session.

3. Work programme on mechanisms (decisions 7/CP.4 and 14/CP.5)

(a) Principles, nature and scope of mechanisms pursuant to Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol.

97. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the President introduced his proposal (FCCC/CP/2001/L.24) on this issue, and amendments thereto (FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.17) proposed by the co-facilitators who had assisted him in the discussions.

98. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the President's proposal, as amended, as decision 15/CP.7 entitled "Principles, nature and scope of mechanisms pursuant to Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.2, section II).

(b) Guidelines for the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol.

99. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the President introduced his proposal on this issue (FCCC/CP/2001/L.24/Add.1), and amendments thereto (FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.17) proposed by the co-facilitators who had assisted him in the discussions.

100. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the President's proposal, as amended, as decision 16/CP.7 entitled "Guidelines for the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.2, section II).

(c) Modalities and procedures for a clean development mechanism, as defined in Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol.

101. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the President introduced his proposal on this issue (FCCC/CP/2001/L.24/Add.2), and amendments thereto (FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.17) proposed by the co-facilitators who had assisted him in the discussions.

102. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the President's proposal, as amended, as decision 17/CP.7 entitled "Modalities and procedures for a clean development mechanism, as defined in Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.2, section II).

103. In this connection, the representative of the Republic of Korea stated that it was his understanding that decision 17/CP.7 just adopted did not exclude any specific clean development mechanism (CDM) mode, and that Annex I Parties, as well as non-Annex I Parties, were permitted, individually or jointly, to initiate, develop and implement CDM project activities. It was also his understanding that, in the absence of a specific reference to the architectural aspect of the CDM in the decision, diverse modes of CDM, including unilateral or multilateral CDMs, were not excluded.

104. The President observed that agreement on the prompt start of the CDM represented one of the most significant achievements of the present session - one which would launch the process

of establishing the institutions provided for under the Kyoto Protocol, and one which was of special importance for developing countries.

Election of the Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism

105. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the President informed the Conference that he had entrusted Mr. Mohamed Chraibi (Morocco) with the task of conducting consultations on the membership of the Executive Board of the CDM, and that agreement had been reached on the composition of the Board.

106. Accordingly, also at the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the Conference of the Parties, pursuant to paragraph 3(a) of decision 17/CP.7, elected by acclamation the members of the Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism. For the list of members see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section V.

(d) Modalities, rules and guidelines for emissions trading under Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol

107. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the President introduced his proposal on this issue (FCCC/CP/2001/L.24/Add.3), and amendments thereto (FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.17) proposed by the co-facilitators who had assisted him in the discussions.

108. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the President's proposal, as amended, as decision 18/CP.7 entitled "Modalities, rules and guidelines for emissions trading under Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.2, section II).

(e) Modalities for the accounting of assigned amounts under Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol.

109. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the President introduced his proposal on this issue (FCCC/CP/2001/L.25), and amendments thereto (FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.17) proposed by the co-facilitators who had assisted him in the discussions. A co-chairman of the corresponding negotiating group (see paragraph 53(a) above) added a further amendment to paragraph 15(c) of the proposal.

110. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the President's proposal, as amended, as decision 19/CP.7 entitled "Modalities for the accounting of assigned amounts under Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.2, section II).

4. Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol

111. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the President drew attention to the text of a draft decision (FCCC/CP/2001/L.21), which had been prepared in the corresponding negotiating group (see paragraph 53 (c) above), congratulating the co-chairmen on their expeditious handling of the text on the issue of compliance.

112. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the above text as decision 24/CP.7 entitled "Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.3, section II).

5. "Good practices" in policies and measures among Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

113. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the President drew attention to the text of a draft decision on this issue (FCCC/CP/2001/2/Add.2, section IV) which had been forwarded to the Conference at its seventh session for elaboration, completion and adoption.

114. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the above text as decision 13/CP.7 entitled "Good practices in policies and measures among Parties included in Annex I to the Convention" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, section II).

C. Statement by the President

115. Concluding the discussions under agenda item 3, the President expressed particular gratitude for the assistance he had received from the co-facilitators – Mr. Mohammed Valli Moosa (South Africa) and Mr. Phillipe Roch (Switzerland) – in the consultations relating to the work programme on mechanisms (decisions 15/CP.7 – 19/CP.7), and also relating to the different guidelines under Articles 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol (decisions 22/CP.7 and 23/CP.7). He also congratulated the chairmen and co-chairmen of the negotiating groups (see paragraph 53 above), and the chairmen of the subsidiary bodies, for their contribution to the present success.

116. The President noted that time lags in the intergovernmental process would necessitate certain adjustments in the timing of some follow-up activities, and requested the secretariat to make the necessary changes in the final texts of the decisions just adopted.

IV. INPUT TO THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
(Agenda item 4)

117. Under this item, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the secretariat (FCCC/CP/2001/10) concerning certain questions which the Conference might wish to address in formulating its contribution to the preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (Johannesburg, August-September 2002).

118. At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November 2001, after the introduction of the above note by the secretariat, statements were made under this item by the representatives of 13 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China; one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States; and one speaking on behalf of Central Group 11.

119. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the President drew attention to a draft text (FCCC/CP/2001/L.27/Rev.1) containing a ministerial declaration which would constitute the input of the Conference of the Parties at its seventh session to the World Summit on Sustainable Development. This text had been prepared in the light of consultations by the co-facilitators who

had assisted him on this issue (Mr. Valli Moosa (South Africa) and Mr. Philippe Roch (Switzerland)).

120. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the Marrakesh Ministerial Declaration as decision 1/CP.7. For the text of the Declaration, see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, section I.

V. THIRD ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

(Agenda item 5)

121. The Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) entitled "Climate Change 2001", issued in May 2001, was before the Conference at its seventh session.

122. This agenda item was referred to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to consider the implications of the report for the future work of the subsidiary bodies, and the possibility of making further requests to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (see paragraph 34 above).

123. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 November 2001, acting upon the recommendation of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/L.17/Add.1), the Conference adopted decision 25/CP7, entitled "Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section III).

VI. REPORT OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

(Agenda item 6)

124. Under this item, the Conference had before it the report of the Global Environment Facility prepared for the seventh session of the Conference, under cover of a note by the secretariat (FCCC/CP/2001/8).

125. This item was referred to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation for consideration and report (see paragraph 34 above).

126. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 November 2001, the Conference of the Parties took note of the above-mentioned report of the Global Environment Facility, and also endorsed the conclusions transmitted to it (FCCC/SBI/2001/L.17) by the SBI on this matter (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section V).

VII. AGENDA ITEM HELD IN ABEYANCE

(Agenda item 7 *in abeyance*)

VIII. PROPOSALS TO AMEND THE LISTS IN ANNEXES I AND II TO THE CONVENTION

(Agenda item 8)

A. Proposal to amend the lists in Annexes I and II to the Convention by removing the name of Turkey: review of information and possible decisions under Article 4, paragraph 2 (f)

(Agenda item 8(a))

127. Under this item, the Conference had before it a note by the secretariat (FCCC/CP/2001/11), providing background information on the sequence of events in relation to this issue. This item was referred to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation for consideration and report (see paragraph 34 above).

128. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 November 2001, acting upon the recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2001/L.8), the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 26/CP.7, entitled "Amendment to the list in Annex II to the Convention" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section III).

129. The President expressed the hope that, with the adoption of decision 26/CP.7, the Convention would soon list a new State among its Parties.

B. Amendment proposed by Kazakhstan: to add Kazakhstan to the list in Annex I

(Agenda item 8(b))

130. This item was referred to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation for consideration and report (see paragraph 34 above).

131. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 November 2001, acting upon the recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2001/L.9), the Conference of the Parties adopted conclusions entitled "Amendment proposed by Kazakhstan to add its name to the list in Annex I to the Convention" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section V).

IX. MATTERS RELATING TO NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS UNDER THE CONVENTION

(Agenda item 9)

A. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

(Agenda item 9(a))

132. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 November 2001, the Conference of the Parties, acting upon the recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2001/L.5), adopted decision 33/CP.7 entitled "National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section III).

133. Also at the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 November 2001, the Conference of the Parties, acting upon the recommendation of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/L.9/Add.1), adopted decision 34/CP.7 entitled "Revision of the guidelines for the preparation of national

communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories, and the guidelines for the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section III).

B. National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
(Agenda item 9(b))

134. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 November 2001, the Conference of the Parties, acting upon the recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2001/L.4), adopted decision 30/CP.7 entitled "Third compilation and synthesis of initial communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section III).

135. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties, acting upon the recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2001/L.10/Rev.1), adopted decision 31/CP.7 entitled "Consultative group of experts on national communications from non-Annex I Parties" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section III).

136. Also at the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 November 2001, the Conference of the Parties, acting upon the recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/CP/2001/L.20), adopted decision 32/CP.7 entitled "Other matters relating to communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section III).

X. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS
(Agenda item 10)

137. Agenda item 10 was referred to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation for consideration and report (see paragraph 34 above).

A. Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

138. On this issue, the Conference had before it for adoption a draft decision (FCCC/SBI/2001/L.3) recommended to it by the SBI at its fifteenth session.

139. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 November 2001, the President noted that the reference to "US$ 6.5 million" in paragraph 14 of the draft decision should be amended to read "US$ 6.8 million".

140. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the above draft decision, as amended, as decision 38/CP.7 entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section III).

B. Income and budget performance in the biennium 2000-2001 and arrangements for administrative support

141. On this issue, the Conference had before it for adoption a draft decision (FCCC/SBI/2001/L.6) recommended to it by the SBI at its fifteenth session.

142. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 November 2001, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft as decision 39/CP.7 entitled "Income and budget performance in the biennium 2000-2001 and arrangements for administrative support to the Convention" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section III).

XI. REPORTS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND DECISIONS AND CONCLUSIONS ARISING THEREFROM

(Agenda item 11)

A. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

143. The Conference had before it the report of the SBSTA on its fourteenth session held at Bonn from 24 to 27 July 2001 (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/2).

144. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 November 2001, the Chairman of the SBSTA, Mr. Harald Dovland (Norway), introduced the draft report of the SBSTA on its fifteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/L.6) and gave an oral report on the results of that session.

145. During its fifteenth session, the SBSTA had, *inter alia*, agreed to recommend two draft decisions for adoption by the Conference, namely, "Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change" (see paragraphs. 121 to 123 above); and "Revision of the guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories, and the guidelines for the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention" (see paragraph 133 above).

146. Also during that session, the SBSTA had completed the nominations for the expert group on technology transfer, to be established under decision 4/CP.7 (see paragraph 67 above), and had elected Mr. Philip Weech (Bahamas) as Vice-President of the SBSTA, and Ms. Tatyana Ososkova (Uzbekistan) as its Rapporteur.

147. In conclusion, he expressed his appreciation for the unwavering support provided to him during his three years as Chairman of the SBSTA.

148. At the same meeting, the Conference took note of the report of the SBSTA on its fourteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/2), the draft report on its fifteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/L.6), and the above oral report by the Chairman.[9]

149. Upon the proposal of the President, the Conference expressed its appreciation to Mr. Dovland for his sterling work as Chairman of the SBSTA since the fifth session of the Conference.

B. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

150. The Conference had before it the report of the SBI on its fourteenth session held at Bonn from 24 to 27 July 2001 (FCCC/CP/2001/9).

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[9] The report of the SBSTA on its fifteenth session was subsequently issued in FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8.

151. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 November, the Chairman of the SBI, Mr. John Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda), introduced the draft report of the SBI on its fifteenth session (FCCC/SBI/2001/L.2) and gave an oral report on the results of that session.

152. He noted that the SBI, at its fifteenth session, had recommended a number of decisions and conclusions to the Conference for adoption, notably related to the least developed countries (see paragraphs 156 to 161 below); national communications – both from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, and from Parties not included in Annex I (see paragraphs 132, and 134 to 136 above); and administrative and financial matters (see paragraphs 138 to 142 above). Also at that session, the SBI had elected Ms. Daniela Stoytcheva (Bulgaria) as Vice-Chairman; and Ms. Emily Ojoo-Massawa (Kenya) as its Rapporteur.

153. In conclusion, he expressed his gratitude to all the colleagues who had participated in the deliberations of the SBI during his tenure as Chairman.

154. At the same meeting, the Conference took note of the report of the SBI on its fourteenth session (FCCC/SBI/2001/9); the draft report on its fifteenth session (FCCC/SBI/2001/L.2); and the above oral report by the Chairman.[10]

155. Upon the proposal of the President, the Conference expressed its appreciation to Mr. Ashe for his energetic work as Chairman of the SBI since the fifth session of the Conference.

C. Other decisions and conclusions arising from the work of the subsidiary bodies

1. Guidance to an entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention, for the operation of the least developed countries fund

156. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the President drew attention to the text of a draft decision on this issue (FCCC/SBI/2001/L.12), recommended by the SBI for adoption, noting that the square brackets should be removed from the text.

157. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted this text, as amended, as decision 27/CP.7 entitled "Guidance to an entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention for the operation of the least developed countries fund" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section III).

2. Guidelines for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action

158. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the President drew attention to the text of a draft decision on this issue (FCCC/SBI/2001/L.14), recommended by the SBI for adoption, noting that the square brackets should be removed from the text.

159. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted this text, as amended, as decision 28/CP.7 entitled "Guidelines for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section III).

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[10] The report of the SBI on its fifteenth session was subsequently issued in FCCC/SBI/2001/18.

3. Establishment of a least developed countries expert group

160. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the President drew attention to the text of a draft decision on this issue (FCCC/CP/2001/L.26), recommended by the SBI for adoption.

161. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted this text as decision 29/CP.7 entitled "Establishment of a least developed countries expert group" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section III).

4. Conclusions on assessing the status of implementation of Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Convention

162. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the President drew attention to the text of a set of draft conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2001/L.11) recommended by the SBI for adoption, noting that the square brackets should be removed from the text.

163. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the above text as amended (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section V).

XII. HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT ATTENDED BY MINISTERS AND OTHER HEADS OF DELEGATION

(Agenda item 12)

A. Opening of the high-level segment

164. The high-level segment of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties was opened by the President at the 4th plenary meeting, on 7 November 2001.

B. Address by His Majesty King Mohammed VI of Morocco

165. At the welcoming ceremony organized for the high-level segment, on 7 November 2001, an address by His Majesty King Mohammed VI of the Kingdom of Morocco was presented on his behalf by His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Rachid. The text of this address is reproduced in annex I below.

C. Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations

166. Also at the welcoming ceremony, on 7 November 2001, the Conference heard a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations delivered by his representative, Mr. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme. The text of this message is reproduced in annex I below.

D. Statement by the Executive Secretary

167. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 7 November 2001, the Executive Secretary, Mr. Michael Zammit Cutajar, noting that this was the last session of the Conference of the Parties that he would address in the capacity of Executive Secretary, made a statement. The text of this statement is reproduced in annex I below.

E. Addresses by Heads of State or Government

168. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 7 November 2001, the Conference was addressed by His Excellency Mr. Moritz Leuenberger, President of the Swiss Confederation.

F. Statements by Parties
(Agenda item 12(a))

169. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 7 November 2001, and also at the 6th and 7th meetings on 8 November 2001, the Conference heard policy statements by 74 ministers and other representatives of Parties. For the list of speakers, see annex II below.

G. Statements by observer States
(Agenda item 12(b))

170. At the 7th plenary meeting, on 8 November 2001, the Conference heard a statement by the representative of an observer State, Mr. O. Niyazi Çakmak, Deputy Undersecretary, speaking on behalf of the Minister of Environment of Turkey.

H. Statements by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies
(Agenda item 12(c))

171. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 7 November 2001, statements were made by the Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization (WMO); the Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, Global Environment Facility (GEF); the Associate Administrator, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR); the Executive Secretary, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); and on behalf of the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

I. Statements by intergovernmental organizations
(Agenda item 12(c))

172. At the 7th plenary meeting, on 8 November 2001, statements were made on behalf of the Executive Director, International Energy Agency; and the Secretary General, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

J. Statement by non-governmental organizations
(Agenda item 12(d))

173. At the 7th plenary meeting, on 8 November 2001, statements were made by the Groupe d'Etudes et de Recherches sur les Energies Renouvelables et l'Environnement (on behalf of Climate Action Network (CAN South)); Groupe Office Chérifien des Phosphates (on behalf of the International Chamber of Commerce); Coordinating Body of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (on behalf of the indigenous peoples' organizations); GLOBE-EU (on behalf of the Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE)); Climate Network Europe (on behalf of CAN North); BCSE Climate Change Task Force (on behalf of the European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future (e^5) and the Business Council for Sustainable

Energy (BCSE)); Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras (on behalf of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC) and the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC)); International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (on behalf of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)); and the Ecumenical Patriarchate (on behalf of the World Council of Churches).

K. Statements by representatives of youth

174. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 7 November 2001, the Conference heard presentations by Mr. Anis Bennani and Ms. Lina Ouadghiri (on behalf of the Moroccan Children's Parliament), and Ms. Esther van Dijk (on behalf of the World Youth Organization on Climate Change).

XIII. OTHER MATTERS
(Agenda item 13)

A. Request from a group of countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus, Albania and Moldova regarding their status under the Convention

175. Under this item, the Conference had before it a note by the secretariat (FCCCCP/2001/12) containing in its annex a letter, dated 27 July 2001, sent to the Executive Secretary on behalf of a group of countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus and Moldova (CACAM) concerning their status under the Convention.

176. At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November 2001, the President drew attention to the text of a draft decision (FCCC/CP/2001/L.17), which had been prepared following consultations held at his request by the Chairman of the SBI.

177. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties adopted this text as decision 35/CP.7 entitled "Request from a group of countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus, Albania and Moldova regarding their status under the Convention" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section III).

178. The representative of Armenia, speaking on behalf of a group of countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus, Albania and Moldova (CACAM group)[11] stated that the members of this group considered that, with respect to the decisions of the sixth session of the Conference and those taken at the current session, all provisions considered with regard to developing countries should apply to the members of this group as well, in view of their economic circumstances and their need to address the problems of climate change.

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[11] As communicated to the secretariat on 2 November 2001, the membership of the CACAM group is: Albania; Armenia; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Republic of Moldova; Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Albania joined this group after the original letter dated 27 July 2001.

B. Improving the participation of women in the representation of Parties in bodies established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or the Kyoto Protocol

179. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 November 2001, the Conference of the Parties, acting upon the proposal of the President (FCCC/CP/2001/L.22), adopted decision 36/CP.7 entitled "Improving the participation of women in the representation of Parties in bodies established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or the Kyoto Protocol" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section III).

XIV. CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION
(Agenda item 14)

A. Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its seventh session
(Agenda item 14(a))

180. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the Conference of the Parties considered the draft report on its seventh session (FCCC/CP/2001/L.16 and Add.1-3), and adopted the text, authorizing the Rapporteur, under the guidance of the President and with the assistance of the secretariat, to complete the report.

B. Expression of gratitude to the host country

181. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution entitled "Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco and to the City and people of Marrakesh" (FCCC/CP/2001/L.30), and also expressed the appreciation of the Conference to His Majesty King Mohammed VI of Morocco for his address to the high-level segment, delivered on his behalf by His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Rachid.

182. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the above draft resolution by acclamation as resolution 1/CP.7 (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section IV).

C. Expression of gratitude to the Executive Secretary

183. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, the representative of Argentina drew attention to the text of a draft resolution which had been prepared to express the gratitude of the Conference of the Parties to the Executive Secretary, as he neared the end of his tenure.

184. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted this text by acclamation as resolution 2/CP.7 entitled "Expression of gratitude to the Executive Secretary" (see FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section IV).

D. Closure of the session
(Agenda item 14(b))

185. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2001, statements paying tribute to the work of the President of the seventh session and to the co-facilitators and chairmen of the different groups and the subsidiary bodies, and also expressing appreciation to the Executive Secretary,

were made by the representatives of 15 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China; one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States; one speaking on behalf of the Central Group 11; one speaking on behalf of the African Group; and one speaking on behalf of the least developed countries.[12]

185. In his closing remarks, the President expressed his gratitude to all participants for the success of the Conference - the first held on African soil and in an Islamic country. He added that the Third Assessment Report of the IPCC had made clear that the threat of climate change was genuine, and that the increasing trend towards global warming had a direct impact upon the whole of humankind, owing to the vulnerability of ecosystems and the fragility of economic and social systems. The greater was the need, therefore, for adaptation programmes, where new technologies could be a useful tool in minimizing the effect of climate change. Such programmes could also promote sustainable development, which itself was based on the synergy between economic growth, social equity, and the preservation of natural resources.

187. He added that climate change had multiple effects, including the aggravation of poverty and the heightening of inequalities, through the advance of the desert and rising sea levels. The international community could no longer accept a situation in which the effects of greenhouse gases had a negative impact on food security and access to fresh water, making it difficult to combat poverty and hunger.

188. In conclusion, he noted that the achievements at the present session of the Conference, which represented a milestone in the process to combat climate change, would ensure the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol before the Earth Summit, a prompt start to the CDM, and a step forward in the participation of women in climate discussions.

189. The President then declared the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties closed.

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[12] See FCCC/CP/2001/MISC.9 for a submission by the United States of America in this context.

Annex I

Statements made at the opening of the high-level segment of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties

A. Address by His Majesty Mohammed VI King of Morocco[1]

Almost ten years ago, when I was addressing the Earth Summit in Rio, on behalf of my late father His Majesty King Hassan II – May God bless his soul – I stated that making a choice for humanistic ecology actually meant opting for an approach which places man at the very centre of any undertaking, leaving it up to him to assume his destiny, and reminding him of his rights as well as his duties and obligations.

As I am speaking to you this morning, from Marrakesh, at the spiritual, historic and cultural heart of the Kingdom of Morocco, I think that, given this difficult international juncture, my reference then, to the shared ethical values whereby we became citizens bound by a duty of solidarity towards the same earth and the same mankind, is more relevant today than ever before.

Your presence here reflects your trust in, and commitment to, the immutable ideals which make up the very foundations of this Arab-Islamic nation, which is deeply rooted in its African heritage, firmly dedicated, throughout its centuries-old history, to the values of freedom, peace, dignity, fairness, tolerance and solidarity. This nation upholds the message of Islam, an Islam which advocates progress and open-mindedness. It is endeavouring to develop, on this side of the Mediterranean, an area where democracy is growing and thriving and where human rights are also governed by the logic of economic considerations. Indeed, this requires that the wealth which is created be turned into income which is shared on a more equitable basis and in a manner which fully accommodates environment conservation requirements.

Your meeting in Morocco is also a message of hope and reason. You are here, we are together, to tell the rest of the world that hatred and rejection of the "other", confrontation and the perversions of terrorism and extremism, cannot and must not be reduced and oversimplified by a vision which is blurred by emotion on the spur of the moment, and conveniently seduced by the comfort of ignorance and misconstruction, to the extent that it divides the world by concentrating the "good guys" in just one side of it.

Being aware of the dangers inherent in such a drift, you will be seeking, through the Marrakesh Conference, notwithstanding the diversity of your respective nations and civilizations, to send the message of hope which lies within you. This in itself is the first accomplishment of this Conference which marks a historic step in the process leading from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It also confirms, after thirty years of efforts and discussion, the relevance of the Action Plan adopted in Stockholm in 1972.

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[1] Delivered on behalf of His Majesty by His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Rachid.

Since the start of your Conference, you have addressed a wide range of issues, all very important. You have talked about the climate, of course, and also about the economy and development, water and oceans, education, health and other issues. You have handled numbers and figures, made projections and forecasts, drawn up models and patterns. You have read over again pages of our history and scrutinized the future of our planet. In this context of world-wide globalization of the economy, and of communications and the climate, when those questions are raised, one does not always pay the necessary attention to dialogue between civilizations, to cultural interaction and to their determining impact in fostering the emergence of universal conscience which fully grasps the dangers lying ahead for the very fate of humanity. To you, prominent scientists, to the great policy makers who have joined us, to the journalists who are the historians of the present that we live in, to the men and women of goodwill in charge of non-governmental organizations, to all of you who are meeting in this great assembly, I would like to say a few words about solidarity, responsibility and commitment.

When, by God's will, I succeeded my late father – May God bless his soul – I made every effort to give full substance to the concept of solidarity, because it is, in my view, part and parcel of the very notion of responsibility. Solidarity is not merely compassion: it is basically a matter of conscience and awareness; awareness that the highest of walls, the toughest of shields and the strongest of assurances, cannot silence the voice of the underprivileged, nor the cries of the oppressed; awareness that, on earth, there cannot be havens of peace and serenity, here, and spots of war and starvation, there; awareness that none can live in peace, serenity and prosperity, while the neighbours, across the road, are tortured by the pangs of injustice, oppression and destitution. Convinced that it is from that awareness that responsibility arises, I invite you all to ponder over the following question: Should one always wait for appalling tragedies to occur before one realizes what is happening and comes to feel responsible for the safeguarding of the Earth, as the common heritage of humanity, and also before profit-motivated interests are superseded by considerations related to humanistic ecology?

Morocco, for its part, does not submit to this assumption, as though it were an inescapable fatality. It does assume, to the best of its ability, all the responsibilities inherent in a State. In hosting this Conference, Morocco wants to reassert its full adherence to the principles of international solidarity, with respect for the preservation of the environment. It considers that addressing the issues of climate change, and the environment in general, is the shared responsibility of the whole international community. It therefore calls for solidarity among peoples, among interest groups and among the various regions.

As it is aware that the coming into force of the Kyoto Protocol is an important step in concluding the long process of reaction to climate change, the Kingdom of Morocco, despite the low rate of its greenhouse gas emissions, has decided to ratify the Protocol. It further calls on other countries, mainly industrial nations, to do likewise, so that the Protocol may become operational as soon as possible; because what is at stake, actually, is the general interest of mankind as a whole.

Morocco has gone through severe climatic conditions as a result of drought and desertification. Similarly, its environment, just as is the case with the other developing nations,

has suffered from the negative impact of the rapid changes in the social and economic context which have led to the emergence of new production and consumption patterns. Determined to face the challenges, and in keeping with sustainable development objectives, the Kingdom of Morocco has initiated efforts on different fronts, within the framework of a National Action Plan, wherein the ecological aspect ranks high among the priorities in the development process. These efforts fall within a regional and international solidarity scheme and are related to Mediterranean programmes which provide for sustainable upkeep and tapping of the sea habitat and the coast. In addition, the Kingdom of Morocco is endeavouring to ensure that priority is given to Africa in international efforts pertaining to the preservation of the environment.

In order to contribute efficiently to the world-wide effort for the protection of the climate, and to enforce the commitments arising from the Framework Convention on Climate Change and from the Rio Summit, African countries, and developing nations in general, are very much in need of strong international support, in terms of environmentally friendly technology, know-how and human and institutional capacity. Moreover, this effort requires new and additional financial resources as well as the reduction of the burden of the external debt of these countries. This extra effort would enable them to allocate more substantial resources to sustainable development projects and to the struggle against poverty, which is still a major factor in the deterioration of the environment in the southern part of the planet. Furthermore, Government aid for development should be raised to the level agreed by the international community.

It is gratifying for us to note that the three-decade long process for the protection of the environment, which was initiated in the heart of northern Europe, Scandinavia, has ultimately reached its concluding state in Morocco, a country of the South with an age-long history of support for the just causes of this very South. This actually confirms that if there should be one single issue, one common source of concern, which has turned us into citizens, bound by the duty of solidarity towards the same earth and the same humanity - notwithstanding occasional tragedies and drifts - that issue certainly concerns the protection of our environment, an environment whose points of strength or weaknesses know neither North nor South; they are limited by no boundaries.

Accordingly, what the world needs is a new approach to ecology, an approach based on concertation and on the search for solutions of compromise among all the parties involved, an approach which makes good the provisions of the Rio Declaration according to which the sovereignty of a State stops when it starts affecting the environment of other States or areas located beyond the boundaries of its national jurisdiction; an approach which takes into account the legitimate national and strategic interests of all countries, and which guarantees fairness and transparency in such a way that we feel encouraged, each at his level, to make the necessary concessions in order to manage the planet as the common heritage of mankind.

In these times of confusion, uncertainty and questioning; in these times of mobilisation and of rising awareness about our common destiny, I pray Almighty God to grant that out of your blessed Conference may emerge a message of optimism, of wisdom, of moderation and of hope, a message which is so badly needed by mankind today.

Thank you for your generous efforts in making this a successful Conference. I must commend your longstanding commitment in support of the just causes of the environment. Wishing you full success in your proceedings, I would like to say welcome again to Morocco, a land of convergence and interaction between civilizations and cultures, a nation which has always been guided by a spirit of moderation, tolerance and openness in its constructive deeds and endeavours, while striving to prevent the spoiling of our planet. This is the very reason why God the Almighty created man and made him the custodian of this mission.

May peace, mercy and the blessings of God be upon you.

B. Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations[2]

It gives me great pleasure to send my greetings to this crucially important Conference. His Majesty King Mohammed VI and the people of Morocco merit our gratitude for hosting this event and welcoming so many people, from so many countries, into their midst.

You meet to further the global fight against climate change. And you come together in the understanding that climate change is not just an environmental issue, but is also a fundamental development issue. Its adverse impacts endanger economic and social progress. And our response to it will require significant, long-term changes in economic and social behaviour. The Convention that you have had the wisdom to ratify provides the framework for those responses, and it commits the rich, industrialized countries to take the lead in modifying emission trends - including the United States.

The agreements reached in Bonn last July were a political breakthrough that will help guide action on climate change for many years to come. I know you share my great appreciation for Jan Pronk of the Netherlands for his inspiring leadership as President of the sixth Conference of the Parties. I am pleased that he has now agreed to serve as my Special Envoy for next year's World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg. I am also confident that the discernment of the incoming President of the Conference of Parties, Mohamed Elyazghi of Morocco, will help you to complete and adopt the draft decisions prepared in Bonn.

The Bonn Agreements were also a victory for multilateralism. Indeed, joining forces against global threats to human society and the planet has never been more important. Success in Marrakesh would sustain this momentum, generating hope that the Kyoto Protocol could be ratified by the industrialized countries and enter into force in time for next year's Johannesburg Summit.

This is the first Conference of the Parties to take place in Africa. African nations have contributed little to the build-up of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. But like other poor countries, their reliance on agriculture, forestry and fisheries, as well as their vulnerability to natural disasters, leaves them most exposed to the consequences. Marrakesh should show them

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[2] Delivered by the representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Klaus Töpfer, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme.

that the developed world is taking this challenge seriously, and doing its part to keep climate change from introducing a new factor of inequity into our world.

Climate change is certainly one of the greatest global challenges the world has ever had to face. But let us not be daunted. Far more is within our power than is commonly understood. Moreover, the changes in our economies and transformation of our societies will bring enormous opportunities to create new jobs, raise incomes, and improve living conditions. These are opportunities we can and must seize without delay.

Let me close by paying tribute to Mr. Michael Zammit Cutajar, whose tenure as Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC secretariat is coming to an end. For the past decade, he has helped to guide this process with great acumen and built up an effective and respected secretariat team in Bonn. His leadership will be sorely missed, but I have no doubt that he will remain an articulate voice on this and related issues. I know you join me in wishing him all the best in his future pursuits.

Please accept my best wishes for a successful conference.

C. Statement by the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The time has come to share some parting reflections with the Conference of the Parties. I have been working as Executive Secretary for over ten years. It has been a decade of learning for me: learning about climate change and learning about management. I have enjoyed this learning experience. I consider myself fortunate to have been given the opportunity to enter the climate change negotiations at their start and to build a team from its foundation. I thank the Secretaries-General who have appointed me, as well as the Governments represented here, for this opportunity, for their confidence and for their support. I thank too those who have helped me learn, including the Chairmen of the IPCC, leaders of partner organizations, many outstanding negotiators and presiding officers and, above all, my colleagues in the secretariat. Through this learning process, I have acquired a network of friends and acquaintances engaged in the negotiations. This is an asset that I will take away with me.

One of the first and lasting lessons that I absorbed concerned the economic roots of the issue that we are addressing. It is the economy that generates climate change and it is in economic transformations that solutions must be sought. Moreover, it is economic defensiveness that has the greatest influence on the intergovernmental negotiations. This defensiveness often obscures long-term interests and obstructs their realization. It would be naive to ask governments to put their perceived economic interests aside. I hope, however, that a better appreciation of the costs of inaction and of the economic benefits of innovation in technologies and in lifestyles will generate a more balanced economic vision. Much needs to be done by way of information and advocacy before such a vision can take hold. I look forward to a future phase of negotiation in which a better understanding of the regional impacts of climate change and a common view of a desirable level of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases will motivate a more positive approach to a cooperative global strategy.

While I leave these negotiations hoping for more constructive attitudes in future, I can share with you the satisfaction - indeed the pride - that I feel in the secretariat team that serves you. I would like to thank each member of the secretariat for the support that I have received from them. I thank those who were part of our start-up in Geneva, those who made the journey to Bonn and those who joined the team there. They are one team, a diverse, dynamic and committed team – committed, in the words of an emerging vision statement, to the highest standards of professionalism and objectivity in serving the Parties.

If you consider that the secretariat serves you well, please bear in mind that it is so because you, the Parties, have given us the space in which to do our job, while you do yours. Within this space, we have exercised the necessary managerial autonomy within the framework of the United Nations. We have aimed for quality in the recruitment of staff, while also promoting geographical diversity and gender balance. We have invested in training and other activities aimed at motivating and retaining staff. We have sought to manage your moneys with integrity yet with flexibility. I thank you for the trust that has enabled you to leave us this space and desist from micro-management. This, I believe, is a formula that has worked and that you would be wise to continue.

Your secretariat is only one of the institutions supporting the Convention. The achievement of the Convention's objective requires effective observational networks, an independent and representative source of scientific and technological assessment, a responsive financial mechanism, and operating partners whose contributions can add value to the work of the Parties and the secretariat. You have these institutions: they are the WMO, the IPCC, the GEF, and partners such as UNDP, UNEP and UNITAR. An effective global strategy to combat climate change must strengthen these institutions, as well as the Convention secretariat in Bonn. It must also make the most of the interactions among related Conventions – notably our sister Conventions on biological diversity and desertification - and it must reach out beyond the governmental sphere to economic actors and civil society.

I was parachuted into the climate change negotiations a few days after they started in the suburbs of Washington, D.C. in February 1991. I made a brief speech at the invitation of our then Chairman, the late Jean Ripert. My key words were "efficiency" and "equity". I perceived then that this new negotiation had to do with the emerging "world order". I believe it still. This Convention is not about conservation and pollution abatement in the usual sense of those terms. It is about the transformations that will bring about greater efficiency in the use of resources and greater equity in access to them. The market is a guide to efficiency. But governmental intervention and corporate responsibility are necessary to promote equity. Without equity, the fruits of efficiency will not endure. This is not just a convention on the global environment. It is a convention on the sustainable development of the global economy.

I wish you well. I wish you all success, here in Marrakesh and in carrying the Convention forward to its future.

Annex II

List of representatives of Parties who made statements at the high-level segment under agenda item 12 [1]

Algeria	S.E. M. Cherif Rahmani Ministre de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement**
Austria	H.E. Mr. Wilhelm Molterer Federal Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management*
Bangladesh	Mr. Sunil Kanti Bose Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forest***
Belgium *Speaking also on behalf of the European Community and its member States*	S.E. M. Olivier Deleuze Secrétaire d'Etat à l'Enérgie et au Développement Durable*
Benin	S.E. M. Issiradjou Ibrahim Gomina Ambassadeur du Bénin au Maroc**
Bhutan	H.E. Mr. Dasho Nado Rinchhen Deputy Minister National Environment Commission*
Brazil	H.E. Mr. Ronaldo Mota Sardenberg Minister of State of Science and Technology*
Bulgaria *Speaking also on behalf of Central Group 11*	H.E. Ms. Fathmelliaz Iliaz Deputy Minister of Environment and Water*
Cameroon	S.E. M. Sylvestre Naah Ondoa Ministre de l'Environnement et des Forêts*

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[1] Annotations indicate the plenary meeting at which each statement was made:

* Statement delivered at the 5th plenary meeting, on 7 November 2001.
** Statement delivered at the 6th plenary meeting, on 8 November 2001.
*** Statement delivered at the 7th plenary meeting, on 8 November 2001.

Canada	H. E. Mr. David Anderson Minister of the Environment*
Chile	H.E. Mr. José Manuel Ovalle Director de Medio Ambiente Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores**
China	H. E. Mr. Jiang Liu Minister, Deputy-Chairman State Development Planning Commission*
Congo	S.E. M. Michel Mampouya Ministre de l'Industrie, Minière et de l'Environnement*
Côte d'Ivoire	S.E. M. Gilbert Bleu-Laine Ministre de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie*
Croatia	Mr. Smiljan Simac Chargé d'Affaires Croatian Embassy in Morocco***
Djibouti	S.E. M. Abdallah Abdillahi Miguil Ministre de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme, de l'Environnment et de l'Aménagement du Territoire**
Egypt	Mr. Ibrahim Abdel Gelil Executive Chairman Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency**
European Community	H.E. Ms. Margot Wallström Commissioner for the Environment*
Finland	H.E. Ms. Satu Hassi Minister of the Environment*
France	S.E. M. Yves Cochet Ministre de l'Aménagement du Territoire et du l'Environnement *

Gambia	H.E. Ms. Susan Waffa-Ogoo Secretary of State for Fisheries, Natural Resources and the Environment**
Germany	H.E. Mr. Jürgen Trittin Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety*
Honduras	Mr. Mario V. Rietti Presidential Delegate to the American Council for Sustainable Development***
Iceland	H.E. Ms. Siv Fridleifsdottir Minister for the Environment*
India	H.E. Mr. T.R. Baalu Minister of Environment and Forests*
Indonesia	Mr. Daniel Murdiyarso Deputy Minister for Environmental Management Policy, State Ministry for the Environment**
Iran (Islamic Republic of) *Speaking also on behalf of the Group of 77 and China*	H.E. Ms. Massoumeh Ebtekar Vice-President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Head of the Department of the Environment*
Ireland	H. E. Mr. Noel Dempsey Minister of the Environment and Local Government*
Italy	H.E. Mr. Altero Matteoli Minister of the Environment and Territory*
Japan	H.E. Ms. Yoriko Kawaguchi Minister of the Environment*
Jordan	Mr. Faris Al-Junaidi Director General, General Corporation for Environment Protection***

Kazakhstan	Mr. Mazhit Turmagambetov Vice-Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection**
Kenya	H.E. Mr. Noah Katana Ngala Minister of Environment and Natural Resources*
Kuwait	Mr. Abass Ali Naqi Assistant Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Ministry of Oil**
Latvia	H.E. Mr. Vladimirs Makarovs Minister of Environmental Protection and Regional Development*
Luxembourg	S.E. M. Eugéne Berger Secrétaire d'Etat à l'Environnement*
Madagascar	M. Fidèle Rafenomanantsoa Secrétaire Général Ministre des Transports et de la Météorologie***
Malaysia	Mr. Dato Zainal Dahalan Deputy Minister of Science, Technology and the Environment**
Maldives	H.E. Mr. Ismail Shafeeu Minister of Home Affairs, Housing and Environment *
Mauritius	H.E. Mr. Rajesh Anand Bhagwan Minister of Local Government and Environment*
Mexico	Mr. Francisco Székely Subsecretario de Planeación y Política Ambiental**
Monaco	M. Bernard Fautrier Ministre Plénipotentiare, Chargé de la Coopération Internationale pour l'environnement et le développment**

Mozambique	Mr. Francisco Mabjaia Vice-Minister for Coordination of Environmental Affairs**
Namibia	Mr. Peter N. Iilonga Deputy Minister of Environment and Tourism**
Nepal	H.E. Mr. P.L. Singh Minister of Population and Environment*
New Zealand	H.E. Mr. Peter Hodgson Minister of Energy and Forestry**
Nigeria	H.E. Mr. Alhaji Muhammed Kabir Sa'id Minister of Environment *
Norway	H. E. Mr. Børge Brende Minister of Environment*
Pakistan	Mr. Imran H. Ahmad Section Officer Ministry of Environment, Local Government and Rural Development***
Panama	Sr. Gonzalo Menéndez Sub-Administrador General Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente**
Peru	Ms. Maria Cecilia Rozas Director of Environment and Sustainable Development***
Portugal	Mr. Rui Nobre Gonçalves Secretary of State for Environment**
Republic of Korea	H.E. Ms. Myung-Ja Kim Minister of Environment *
Romania	Mr. Ioan Jelev State Secretary for Environment**
Russian Federation	Mr. Alexander Bedritsky Head of Federal Service Roshydromet**

Samoa *Speaking also on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)*	H.E. Mr. Tuiloma Neroni Slade Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Samoa to the United Nations*
Saudi Arabia	Mr. Mohammed Salem Al-Sabban Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources*
Senegal	S.E. M. Modou Fada Diagne Ministre de la Jeunesse, de l'Environnement et de Hygiène publique*
South Africa	H.E. Mr. Valli Moosa Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism**
Spain	S.E. Sr. Jaume Matas i Palou Ministro de Medio Ambiente*
Sudan	H.E. Mr. El Tigani Adam El Tahir Minister of Environment and Physical Development*
Sweden	H.E. Mr. Kjell Larsson Minister of Environment*
Switzerland	S.E. M. Moritz Leuenberger Président de la Confédération, Chef du Département fédéral de l'environnement, des transports, de l'énergie et de la communication*
Thailand	Mr. Saksit Tridech Deputy Permanent Secretary Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment**
Togo	S.E. M. Koffi Santy Sany Adade Ministre de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestrières *
Tunisia	S.E. M. Mohamed Ennabli Ministre de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire*

Uganda	H.E. Mr. Lawrence Kezimbira-Miyingo Minister of Water, Lands and Environment*
Ukraine	H.E. Mr. Serhii Kurykin Minister of the Environment and Natural Resources*
United Arab Emirates	H.E. Mr. Hamid Abdul Rahman Al Mudfah Minister of Health and Chairman of the Board of the Federal Environment Agency*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	H.E. Ms. Margaret Beckett Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs*
United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Richard Muyungi Assistant Director of Environment Vice-President's Office Division of Environment***
United States of America	H.E. Ms. Paula Dobriansky Under Secretary for Global Affairs Department of State*
Uruguay	Sr. Luis Leglise Vice Ministro de Vivienda, Ordenameinto Territorial y Medio Ambiente**
Zimbabwe	H.E. Mr. Francis D. Nhema Minister of Environment and Tourism*

Annex III

List of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties

I. Intergovernmental organizations

1. African Centre of Meteorological Information for Development
2. African Development Bank
3. Agence Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie
4. Asian Development Bank
5. Caribbean Community Secretariat
6. Corporación Andina de Fomento
7. Council of Europe
8. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
9. Institut International du Froid
10. International Energy Agency
11. IUCN-The World Conservation Union
12. League of Arab States
13. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
14. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
15. Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
16. Permanent Court of Arbitration
17. Ramsar Convention Secretariat
18. Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe
19. Secrétariat Général de l'Union du Maghreb Arabe
20. South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

II. Non-governmental organizations

1. Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy
2. Alliance for Responsible Environmental Alternatives Canada
3. Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning
4. Amazon Alliance
5. Areket
6. Association des Constructeurs Européens d'Automobiles
7. Association Française du Froid/Alliance Froid, Climatisation, Environnement
8. Association pour la Recherche sur le Climat et l'Environnement
9. Australian Aluminium Council
10. Australian Coal Association
11. Australian Conservation Foundation
12. Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
13. Battelle Memorial Institute
14. Birdlife International/Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
15. British Fire Protection Systems Association Ltd.

16. Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie
17. Business Council for Sustainable Energy
18. Business Council of Australia
19. Business South Africa
20. Carbon Fix e.V.
21. Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft e.V.
22. CEE Bankwatch Network
23. CEMBUREAU
24. Center for Clean Air Policy
25. Center for International Climate and Environmental Research
26. Center for International Environmental Law
27. Centre for Preparation and Implementation of International Projects on Technical Assistance
28. Centre for Science and Environment
29. Centro de Asistencia Legal Popular
30. Centro de Derecho Ambiental y de los Recursos Naturales
31. Church of the Brethren
32. Citizens Alliance for Saving the Atmosphere and the Earth
33. Clean Air Foundation
34. Climate Action Network – France
35. Climate Action Network – Latin America
36. Climate Action Network – Southeast Asia
37. Climate Institute
38. Climate Network Africa
39. Climate Network Europe
40. Columbia University/Columbia Earth Institute/Center for International Earth Science Information Network
41. Committee for A Constructive Tomorrow
42. Community of European Railways
43. Competitive Enterprise Institute
44. Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras - Confederación Europea De Sindicatos
45. Confederation of European Paper Industries
46. Coordinating Body of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin
47. Cornell University
48. Development Alternatives
49. E7 Fund for Sustainable Energy Development
50. Earth Council
51. Edison Electric Institute
52. Electric Power Research Institute
53. Emissions Marketing Association
54. Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands
55. Environmental Defense
56. Environnement et Développement du Tiers Monde
57. EPOTEC
58. EURELECTRIC (Union of the Electricity Industry)

59. EURONATURA - Centro para o Direito Ambiental e Desenvolvimento Sustentado
60. European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future
61. European Chemical Industry Council
62. European Federation For Transport and Environment
63. European Nuclear Society
64. Fachhochschule Muenster
65. Federation of Electric Power Companies
66. FERN
67. Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente
68. Forum Atomique Européen
69. Forum for Climate and Global Change
70. Forum for the Future
71. Foundation DLO
72. Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development
73. Foundation Joint Implementation Network
74. Foundation Marrakech 21
75. France Nature Environnement
76. Free University Amsterdam, Institute for Environmental Studies
77. Friends of the Earth International
78. GERERE (Groupe d'Etudes et de Recherches sur les Energies Renouvelables et l'Environnement)
79. German NGO Forum on Environment & Development
80. Germanwatch
81. Global Climate Coalition
82. Global Commons Institute
83. Global Environmental Forum
84. Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute
85. Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment – EU
86. Green Korea United
87. Greenpeace International
88. Hadley Centre for Climate Protection and Research
89. Hamburg Institute of International Economics
90. HELIO International
91. Identity, Merge and Action
92. Imperial College, Centre for Environment Technology
93. Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research
94. Industrial Technology Research Institute
95. Institut de Recherche sur l'Environnement
96. Institute for Energy Technology
97. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
98. Institute of Energy Economics, Japan
99. Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazonia
100. Insurance Initiative in association with UNEP
101. International Academy of Technological Sciences
102. International Aluminum Institute

103. International Center for Environmental Technology Transfer
104. International Chamber of Commerce
105. International Climate Change Partnership
106. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
107. International Council of Women
108. International Emissions Trading Association
109. International Gas Union
110. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
111. International Institute for Energy Conservation – Europe
112. International Institute for Sustainable Development
113. International Organization for Standardization
114. International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
115. Interstate Natural Gas Association of America
116. INZET (Association for North-South Campaigns)
117. Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc.
118. Japan Center for Climate Change Actions
119. Japan Economic Research Institute
120. Japan Environmental Council
121. Japan Fluorocarbon Manufacturers Association
122. Japan Industrial Conference for Ozone Layer Protection
123. Japanese Trade Union Confederation
124. Joyce Foundation
125. Keidanren
126. Kiko Network
127. Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry
128. Korean Federation for Environmental Movement
129. Kyoto University, Institute of Economic Research
130. Leland Stanford Junior University
131. Lloyd's Register of Shipping
132. Max-Planck-Institute
133. Midwest Research Institute/National Renewable Energy Laboratory
134. Minerals and Energy Policy Centre
135. National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
136. National Institute of Public Health and the Environment
137. Natural Resources Defense Council
138. Network for Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa
139. New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization
140. Norwegian Shipowners' Association
141. Oeko-Institut (Institute for Applied Ecology e.V.)
142. Open University
143. Organisation internationale des constructeurs d'automobiles
144. Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement – International
145. Oxford Institute for Energy Studies
146. PELANGI
147. Peoples' Forum 2001 GWRG

148. Pew Center on Global Climate Change
149. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
150. Prima Klima - weltweit - e.V.
151. Pro-Natura International
152. Railway Technical Research Institute
153. Royal Institute of International Affairs
154. Scientists for Global Responsibility
155. State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators/Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials
156. Sudanese Environment Conservation Society
157. Sustainability Investment Partners
158. Swiss Association for Environmentally Conscious Management
159. Tata Energy Research Institute
160. Technische Universität Darmstadt
161. Tellus Institute
162. The Business Roundtable
163. The Climate Council
164. The Fridtjof Nansen Institute
165. The Nature Conservancy
166. Third World Network
167. U.S. Climate Action Network
168. Union for Jobs and Environment
169. Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe
170. Union of Public Association/Russian Environmental Congress
171. United Methodist Church - General Board of Church and Society
172. United Mine Workers of America
173. United Nations Environment & Development - UK Committee
174. University of Bielefeld, Institute for Science and Technology Studies
175. University of California, Revelle Program on Climate Science and Policy
176. University of Cambridge, Centre of International Studies
177. University of Cape Town, Energy and Development Research Centre
178. University of East Anglia, School of Environmental Sciences
179. University of Oxford, Environmental Change Institute
180. University of St. Gallen, Institute for Economy and the Environment
181. University of Surrey
182. University of Tampere
183. University Stuttgart, Institute of Energy Economics and the Rational Use of Energy
184. Vitae Civilis
185. Woods Hole Research Center
186. World Business Council for Sustainable Development
187. World Conference on Religion and Peace
188. World Council of Churches
189. World LP Gas Association
190. World Nuclear Association
191. World Resources Institute

192. Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
193. WWF
194. Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung

Annex IV

List of documents before the Conference of the Parties at its seventh session

FCCC/CP/2001/6	Provisional agenda. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/CP/2001/6/Add.1	Provisional agenda. Note by the Executive Secretary. Addendum. Annotations to the provisional agenda
FCCC/CP/2001/7	Organizational matters. Admission of organizations as observers. Admission of observers: intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
FCCC/CP/2001/8	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference
FCCC/CP/2001/9	Organizational matters. Adoption of the report on credentials. Report of the Bureau
FCCC/CP/2001/10	Input to the World Summit on Sustainable Development
FCCC/CP/2001/11	Proposals to amend the lists in Annexes I and II to the Convention. Proposal to amend the list in Annexes I and II to the Convention by removing the name of Turkey: review of information and possible decisions under Article 4, paragraph 2(f)
FCCC/CP/2001/12	Other matters. Letter from the Central Asia, Caucasus and Moldova countries on their status under the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2001/INF.3	Status of ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2001/INF.5	Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action: Adoption of the decisions giving effect to the Bonn Agreements. Draft decisions forwarded for elaboration, completion and adoption. National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Report on the workshop on issues related to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

FCCC/CP/2001/5	Report of the Conference of the Parties on the second part of its sixth session, held at Bonn from 16 to 27 July 2001. Part One: Proceedings; Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session
FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties on the second part of its sixth session, held at Bonn from 16 to 27 July 2001. Addendum. Part Three: Decisions on which the Conference noted that negotiations were completed and consensus reached at the second part of its sixth session and which the Conference decided to forward to its seventh session for adoption
FCCC/CP/2001/5Add.2	Report of the Conference of the Parties on the second part of its sixth session, held at Bonn from 16 to 27 July 2001. Addendum. Part Four: Draft decisions on which progress was noted by the Conference of the Parties at the second part of its sixth session and which the Conference of the Parties decided to forward to its seventh session for elaboration, completion and adoption
FCCC/CP/2001/MISC.4	Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. Statements made in connection with the approval of The Bonn Agreements on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (decision 5/CP.6)
FCCC/CP/2001/MISC.5	Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action: Adoption of the decisions giving effect to the Bonn Agreements. Draft decisions forwarded for elaboration, completion and adoption. Work programme on mechanisms (decisions 7/CP.4 and 14/CP.5). Submissions from Parties
FCCC/CP/2001/MISC.6 and Add.1-2	Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action: Adoption of the decisions giving effect to the Bonn Agreements. Draft decisions forwarded for elaboration, completion and adoption. Land use, land-use change and forestry. Views from a Party

FCCC/CP/2001/MISC.8	Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action: Adoption of the decisions giving effect to the Bonn Agreements. Draft decisions forwarded for elaboration, completion and adoption. Work programme on mechanisms (decisions 7/CP.4 and 14/CP.5). Submissions from Parties
FCCC/CP/2001/MISC.9	Closure of the session. Views from a Party.
FCCC/CP/2001/L.16 and Add.1-3	Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its seventh session, held at Marrakesh from 29 October to 10 November 2001
FCCC/CP/2001/L.17	Other matters. Letter from the Central Asia, Caucasus, Albania and Moldova countries on their status under the Convention. Draft decision proposed by the President
FCCC/CP/2001/L.18	Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action: Adoption of the decisions giving effect to the Bonn Agreements. Draft decisions forwarded for elaboration, completion and adoption. National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Draft decision forwarded by the Chairman of the negotiating group. Draft decision -/CP.7. Guidelines for national systems under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/CP/2001/L.19	Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action: Adoption of the decisions giving effect to the Bonn Agreements. Draft decisions forwarded for elaboration, completion and adoption. National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Draft decision proposed by the Chairman of the negotiating group. Draft decision -/CP.7. Good practice guidance and adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/CP/2001/L.20	Matters relating to national communications under the Convention. National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Draft decision -/CP.7. Other matters relating to communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

FCCC/CP/2001/L.21	Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action: Adoption of the decisions giving effect to the Bonn Agreements. Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol. Draft decision -/CP.7. Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/CP/2001/L.22	Other matters. Improving the participation of women in the representation of Parties in bodies established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. Draft decision proposed by the President
FCCC/CP/2001/L.23	Organizational matters. Date and venue of the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties. Draft decision -/CP.7
FCCC/CP/2001/L.24 and Add.1-3	Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action: Adoption of the decisions giving effect to the Bonn Agreements. Draft decisions forwarded for elaboration, completion and adoption. Work programme on mechanisms (decisions 7/CP.4 and 14/CP.4). Proposal by the President. Draft decision -/CP.7 (Mechanisms). Principles, nature and scope of the mechanisms pursuant to Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/CP/2001/L.25	Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action: Adoption of the decisions giving effect to the Bonn Agreements. Draft decisions forwarded for elaboration, completion and adoption. Work programme on mechanisms (decisions 7/CP.4 and 14/CP.4). Proposal by the Co-Chairmen of the Negotiating Group on Mechanisms. Draft decision -/CP.7. Modalities for the accounting of assigned amounts under Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/CP/2001/L.26	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. Draft decision -/CP.7. Establishment of a least developed countries expert group
FCCC/CP/2001/L.27/Rev.1	Input to the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Draft decision -/CP.7. The Marrakesh Ministerial Declaration

FCCC/CP/2001/L.28	Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action: Adoption of the decisions giving effect to the Bonn Agreements. Draft decisions forwarded for elaboration, completion and adoption. National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Proposal by the President. Draft decision -/CP.7. Guidelines for the preparation of the information required under Article 7 of the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/CP/2001/L.29	Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action: Adoption of the decisions giving effect to the Bonn Agreements. Draft decisions forwarded for elaboration, completion and adoption. National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Proposal by the President. Draft decision -/CP.7. Guidelines for review under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/CP/2001/L.30	Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action: Adoption of the decisions giving effect to the Bonn Agreements. Draft decisions forwarded for elaboration, completion and adoption. Land use, land-use change and forestry. Forest management activities under Article 3.4 of the Kyoto Protocol: the Russian Federation. Proposal by the President. Draft decision -/CP.7
FCCC/CP/2001/L.31	Resolution -/CP.7. Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of the Morocco and to the City and people of Marrakesh
FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.14	Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action: Adoption of decisions giving effect to the Bonn Agreements (decision 5/CP.6). Technical and legal review.
FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.15	Organizational matters. Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2005-2007. Draft calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2005-2007
FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.16	Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action: Adoption of the decisions giving effect to the Bonn Agreements. Draft decisions forwarded for elaboration, completion and adoption. Work programme on mechanisms (decisions 7/CP.4 and 14/CP.4). Note by the Co-Chairs of the negotiating group on mechanisms

FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.17	Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action: Adoption of the decisions giving effect to the Bonn Agreements. Draft decisions forwarded for elaboration, completion and adoption. National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Work programme on mechanisms (decisions 7/CP.4 and 14/CP.5). Proposal by the Co-facilitators

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